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the best books and secondary material concerning them. There is little evidence of independent investigation of sources where secondary material does not exist or is inadequate for an account. He has brought together into a digest the available information concerning all these subjects and aimed to furnish an explanation of the more important phases of development. This has required an immense amount of careful study and constitutes a service of no small value.

It is easy to point out defects in the book. The most obvious ones arise from the attempt to deal with too many subjects in the space allowed. The result is a narrative which is loose and scrappy, with little reasoned continuity. The important subjects and big events are not made to stand out prominently so as to make clear their significance. It is impossible in a paragraph or two to deal effectively with the African slave-trade so as to show its enormous importance to the whole economy of colonization. An account of the slave system which developed from the spread of cotton culture which fails to consider at length the economic effect upon the South and upon the nation as a whole, must be regarded as very unsatisfactory. Few subjects are of greater importance and interest than the significance of railway construction and railway management in our economic life. Here is the industry in which the development of the corporation may best be traced and where that striking figure in American society, the great captain of industry, first appeared. Here also competition as the regulator of economic affairs first failed, and gave rise to the characteristic economic problem of our time, government regulation of industry. These aspects of the subject are entirely ignored. Still more surprising is the failure to give a good discussion of the influence of the protective tariff policy upon the growth of manufactures, or to consider in the chapters on labor the problems which grew out of emancipation. Another defect is the absence of foot-notes giving specific references for statements of fact and expressions of opinion. It ought to be possible in a book of this kind to see at a glance the sources from which the author has drawn his facts and ideas. The selected list of authorities at the end of each chapter is not sufficiently definite.

GUY S. CALLENDER.

Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Volume II. Collections: Massachusetts Royal Commissions, 1681-1774. (Boston: The Society. 1913. Pp. xxxvi, 409.)

THE Colonial Society has finally brought to a successful termination the first part of a plan formed many years ago to print the extant royal commissions and instructions issued to certain of the crown officials of Massachusetts during the period from 1681 to 1774. The first volume containing the commissions is now before us and the second, which will contain the royal instructions issued during the same period, is already provided for. With the completion of this work an undertaking of first

importance will have been finished, constituting not only the most important publication of this active society, but the first presentation in print of a complete series, as far as obtainable, of the commissions and instructions issued to a royal governor in any of the colonies. We can only wish that an effort of this kind would arouse the state of Massachusetts to atone for a long and not very creditable neglect by printing its colonial records for the period after 1686. It stands now with the state of South Carolina as the only two of the thirteen original colonies that have failed to fulfil this duty to themselves and to colonial history.

The present volume contains fifty-four commissions. The recipients were the president of the council for New England, the governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary and register of the Dominion of New England, the governors, lieutenant governors, and secretaries of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, the governors as vice-admirals, the collector, surveyor, and searcher of customs in the colonies of New England (1681), and the Bishop of London (1727, 1728). In an appendix are printed translations of such of the vice-admiralty commissions as are in Latin and of the commissions to the bishop which are also in Latin. Prefacing the chief documents are a table of regnal years and the provincial charters of 1691 and 1725.

The documents are printed with the utmost care and accuracy from copies obtained partly in London and partly in Massachusetts. Mr. Matthews, the editor, tells us that though "diligent search has been made in London and elsewhere" he has been unable to find copies of five of the lieutenant governors' commissions, those of Addington, Stoughton, Taler (first and second), and Dummer (first). It is unfortunate that the search was not extended more widely, for the commissions of April 7, 1711, and April 28, 1715, to Taler and that of July 28, 1716, to Dummer are extant and readily accessible. He further says that the commissions to Andrew Oliver (1770) and Thomas Oliver (1774), though found in the Massachusetts archives, are not among the Colonial Office Papers. He is again mistaken; both the commissions are recorded in the Plantation General entry-books. His apparent surprise that these lieutenant governors' commissions are not entered on the Patent Rolls betrays an unfamiliarity with the fact that such instruments were issued under the royal sign manual and not under the great seal, and therefore were never enrolled.

As an important test of a work of this kind is accuracy of reference, an error or two may be noted. On page 90, the form "Patent Roll, 1 Anne, 3424, No. 8", confuses two references: "Patent Roll, 3424", the key number used in calling out the roll, and "Patent Roll, 1 Anne, Part I, 8", the reference to the place of the commission on the rolls. Similar mistakes are made on pages 347 and 353. On page 136, "Part 2" should be "Part III", and on page 396, "Part I" is omitted from the reference, which should read "Patent Roll, 14 William III, Part I, No. 2".

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.